a further increase in the imports under "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" from 5·16 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 7.01 railway maunds during the year.

550. The total exports rose further from 6·84 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 7·20 million railway maunds in 1949-50. The rise in the exports was chiefly due to the increased despatches under "Food, Drink and Tobacco" and "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" which amounted to 3·35 million railway maunds and 2·10 million railway maunds respectively in 1949-50 as against 3·14 million railway maunds and 1·91 million railway maunds in the previous year. The improvement in the export trade under "Raw Materials" which was noticed during the previous year suffered a slight set-back during the year and the quantity exported was 1·71 million railway maunds in 1949-50. Refined sugar, coffee, cardamom, betelnut, groundnut, copra, potatoes, tamarind, tanned hides and skins and cast iron pigs and castings, were the most important articles in the export trade.

Exports.

(ii) Industries

551. The inflatory condition in the State as in the rest of India still continued during the year. The deterioration of the economic condition, the troublesome attitude of labour resulting in strikes, vicious spiral of wages and prices, scarcity in essentials, declining production, and the difficulties with regard to foreign imports consequent to the devaluation etc., have effected adversely the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State.

552. Mysore has been a pioneer in establishing several industries which have not only attained a high standard of efficiency but have earned a reputation for their products both in India and abroad. The speedy expansion of both large and small-scale industries in the State has been facilitated by the abundance of Hydro-electric power supply and adequate supply of raw materials.

553. The following were among the more important of the ways and means adopted for the promotion of industrial enterprises :—

1. Pioneering of the industries in cases where private effort and initiative are not forthcoming with a view to hand them over ultimately to private enterprise.

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2. Owning and managing some of the established industries, in the larger interests of the State;

3. Encouraging private industrialists to float large-scale industrial concerns on a joint-stock basis either by the Government subscribing to the share capital of the concerns or by affording facilities for land, water, electric power, etc., free of charge or at concessional rates;

4. Extending financial assistance in the shape of loans repayable in easy instalments, for the purchase and erection of machinery for agricultural and industrial operations, as well as for the construction of warehouses and other structures necessary for such operations, and for the provision of raw materials, working capital or appliances other than those specified above, as provided for under the rules for the grant of loans for agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes;

5. Granting loans to private artisans for the establishment and improvement of rural and cottage industries; and

6. Giving grants to the educated unemployed persons to enable them to develop their undertakings or to start fresh industries.

554. Takavi and hire-purchase loans and loans for the development of rural and cottage industries amounting to Rs. 57,500 were sanctioned. A special loan of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned to the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd. A sum of Rs. 12,767 was recovered towards the repayment of the loans sanctioned during the previous years. Under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed Persons," a loan of Rs. 56,250 was granted to 50 applicants.

555. The Department rendered as usual necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection with the erection of and repairs to industrial plant and machinery.

556. The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the *Ex-Officio* Coal Co-ordinating Officer in Mysore State during the year. A quantity of 2,234 tons of coal and 342 tons of coke was allotted by the Government of India and was distributed by the nominees against permits issued by the Department.

557. There were 508 large industrial establishments working during the calendar year 1948, each employing on

an average ten or more persons per day. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 99,306 (92,199). Out of 508 establishments, 477 were perennial and the remaining 31 seasonal.

558. Among the large-scale industries that were floated or that commenced operations during the year were the following :—

1. VEERAVANI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD., BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was registered as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of July 1950, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry on the business of printing and publishing of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works.

2. VIKAS DYEING, BLEACHING AND PRINTING MILLS, LTD., BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was started to carry on the business of spinning, weaving, bleaching and printing of cotton and silk, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and was registered in the month of July 1949.

3. INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES, LTD., DURVANI NAGAR, BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was registered during the month of January, 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000 for the manufacture of Telephone Receivers, etc.

4. B. M. S. FILMS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was started with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry on the business of manufacturers, producers, exhibitors and distributors of cinematographic films, etc., and was registered in the month of March 1950.

Cotton Mills.

559. There were 11 large cotton mills working in the State, of which 4 were engaged in the manufacture of both cloth and yarn, 3 in the manufacture of cloth, 3 in the manufacture of yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The total quantities of piece goods and yarn produced during the statistical year ending 31st March 1950 were 56,585,712 yards and 27,093,961 lbs. respectively.

Woollen Mills.

560. There were 4 large woollen mills working during the calendar year 1948 with 185 power-looms and 9,962 spindles. The total quantity of woollen piece-goods and yarn produced in the Mills during the calendar year 1948 was 3,464,682. Some of these Mills were also engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

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The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

561. The total output and sales of the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 1,74,195 and Rs. 1,87,355 respectively. Among the more important items of manufacture undertaken during the year were:— (1) 5-way cluster lamp post, (2) C. I. cut-cut boxes big and small, (3) Ornamental lamp posts; (4) steel racks, (5) C. I. piston, (6) bevel gears, (7) Rectangular and round cages (8) horse-shoes, (9) " S. M. S. flanges and 6 " copper rollers and (10) iron racks and pans. The scheme for the construction of a new building to house the Workshop near the Government Electric Factory with a view to make it more useful to general public and Government Departments by a thorough reorganisation of the working and expansion of its activities was under consideration. The amalgamation of the workshop portion of the Government Electric Factory with this workshop was also under consideration.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

562. The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, is the biggest institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay-work, wood-carving, smithy, rattan manufacture, metal work etc. There were 208 students undergoing training in the Institute, of whom 159 were recipients of scholarships. The total production and sales amounted to Rs. 72,633 and Rs. 1,30,666 respectively during the year. In addition to this Institute, there were nine Industrial Schools working under the control of the Department in important District and Taluk Headquarter towns of the State, for imparting training to astisans in carpentry, smithy, rattan, weaving of cotton and wool, lacquerware and manufacture, sandlwood carving etc.

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

563. The sales in the Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 95,268. The Depot is in existence from a long time and has earned an All-India reputation as being an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the Mysore Arts and crafts.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

564. The Factory manufactured 412 tons of soap and the sales amounted to Rs. 12,40,184 during the year. The agency of Messrs. Best & Co. was terminated at the beginning of the year and Messrs. K. S. Gowder & Co., Bangalore, were appointed in their place. The question of expanding the Factory by shifting it to the Industrial Suburb at Yesvantapur from its premises and increasing its

present output of about 600 tons to 5,000 tons per year was under consideration.

565. The electro-porcelain articles, crockery articles and chemical porcelain of the total value of Rs. 3,86,518 (Rs. 3,70,950) were manufactured in the Factory. The total sales amounted to Rs. 5,96,337 (Rs. 6,40,334). The Cottage Industries Scheme sanctioned in April 1940 for a period of six months in the first instance under the supervision and guidance of the Ceramic Expert was extended up to the end of December 1950. The question of bifurcation of the Insulators Manufacturing Section from Crockery Section was under consideration. The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

566. The production and the sales during the year amounted to Rs. 23,31,972 (Rs. 14,10,702) and Rs. 21,93,919 (Rs. 15,92,020) respectively. The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

567. The total production and sales in the Government Implements Factory, Hassan, was Rs. 2,43,746 and Rs. 1,72,631 respectively. The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

568. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., received 1,374 tons of coffee for curing. Husk ash and bone-meal were continued to be manufactured and these fertilisers found a ready demand from planters. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

569. Sixty-five thousand pounds of tobacco were re-dried during the year. The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

570. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 3,79,465 and Rs. 4,83,668 respectively during the year. A separate kiln is being built for the manufacture of acid jar and the fire bricks manufactured in this concern are becoming popular. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Bangalore.

571. The Board of Management, which was reconstituted by Government with effect from 8th January 1949, was continued during the year. With a view to achieve an all-round increase in the production in the country, the Government of India have fixed a provisional target production of one million tons of finished steel for the Main Steel Works, the share of the Mysore Iron Works being 24,000 tons per annum. Assistance required to achive the target has been taken up with the Gavernment of India. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,05,848 after meeting the usual adjustments towards depreciation and amenities fund, *viz.*, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi.

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Rs. 10,30,542 and Rs. 1·5 lakhs respectively. The sales amounted to Rs. 1.180 (1.237) crores.

572. Statutory prices for steel ruling in the Indian Union were introduced in the State with effect from 1st October 1949 by the Government of India. The statutory prices for defective steel and cut ends were introduced in the State with effect from 8th December 1949. Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board for continuing the protection of 18¾ per cent of Ferro-silicon till the end of March 1951. The installation of a complete Plant at Tanigebyle for crushing, screening and conveying the Kemmangandi Iron Ore in connection with the requirements of the Electric Pig Iron Furnaces at a total cost of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned. The furnaces are expected to be put into operation during the latter half of 1951.

573. Fabrication of steel structures, erectioon of fabricated structures and machinery and other Civil Engineering Works were under rapid progress.

574. The construction of enlarged structural shop, a second General Foundry and extension to the II Machine Shop, were under progress.

575. A scheme for the manufacture of alloy and tool steel by installing a Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs was under consideration.

576. The taking up of the following Development Schemes were under consideration :—

(1) Manufacture of calcium carbide and other ferro-alloys.

(2) Plant for manufacture of seamless steel tubes.

(3) Plant for manufacture of wire and wire products.

and (4) Plant for the manufacture of stainless steel and special silicon sheets.

577. Several distinguished persons visited the Works during the year.

Industrial Education.

578. *Private Industrial Schools.*—The S. L. N. (Sri Lakshmi Narasimha) Charities, Bangalore, and the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, were the only two private industrial schools which were working during the year receiving monthly grants of Rs. 250 and Rs. 201 respectively from the Department.

579. *Home Industries Institutions.*—There were 29 Institutions where classes in Home Industries were held

with the aid of grants amounting to Rs.13,000 from the Department for imparting training to women in tailoring, weaving, knitting, braid making, embroidery etc.

580. The Department has been awarding scholarships since the year 1921-22 to such of the students as are Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the necessary general or special educational qualifications for pursuing their studies in industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

581. There were 58 cottage industrial centres working in the several parts of the State. Facilities were afforded as usual, for training artisans in industries like mat-weaving, pottery, rattan manufacture, carpentry, smithy, tanning, lacquerware manufacture, coir making, brass works, etc. Three hundred and fifty persons were trained in cottage industries. Articles worth Rs. 47,485 were produced and articles worth Rs. 29,039 were sold during the year in the several centres.

582. The Department participated in the several Exhibitions held in and outside the State during the year. The demonstrations held in all the exhibitions were found much educative and were much appreciated by the public.

The appointment of the following experts was sanctioned by Government during the year :—

(1) Mat-Weaving Expert.
(2) Lacquerware Expert.
(3) Leather-stitching Expert.
(4) Smithy Expert.
(5) Glass Bangle Expert and
(6) Tile Expert.

583. Among the special schemes sanctioned during the year were the establishment of a tile factory at Gudibanda, the construction of the tile factory at Bagepalli, the construction of tanneries at Pavagada and Idagur, establishment of a Bangle Industry at Bangalore and the Fruit Preservation Industry at Bangalore, starting of the Oil Ghana Industry at Nellur, Shimoga District and the location of the Palm Gur Centre at Kodaganur, Chitaldrug District.

584. As usual, the Department continued to investigate on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, Bangalore, and of the Municipalities of Mysore and Davangere Cities and other local bodies, applications for the grant of licenses

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for installing Industrial Plant and Machinery. One hundred and ninety-four applications for licenses to instal Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Hullers, Oil Expellers, Rotaries, Silk twisting and Weaving machines, etc., were received. Of these, 137 applications were disposed of.

Payment of Wages Act.

585. With a view to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry, the payment of wages Act, 1948, was brought into force in the State from 1st September 1949.

Boilers in Commission.

586. There were 341 Boilers in commission in the State at the beginning of the year. Nine Boilers were newly registered in the State. Two Boilers were sent out of the State. Sixteen Boilers went out of commission and 2 Boilers were refused licenses. The total number of Boilers in commission at the end of the year was 330.

The Mysore Factories Act.

587. There were 552 Factories on the Register at the beginning of the year. Forty-four Factories were brought within the purview of the Act during year and eighteen factories were removed from the Register as they ceased to function. The total number of factories on the Register at the end of March 1950 was 578, of which 541 were perennial and 37 seasonal.

Patents and Designs.

588. Ten applications for the grant of patents and four applications for registration of designs were filed. Of these, 4 originated from Mysore, 3 from the Indian Dominion and the rest from abroad. Twenty-one applications for Patents were accepted and one application for Design was registered during the year. The income from fees in respect of applications for Patents and Designs and other proceedings under the Act aggregated to Rs. 4,723.

(iii) Marketing Department.

589. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act continued to be in force in 60 notified places in the State.

Weights and Measures.

590. During the year 52,048 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 38,404 units in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,066 (Rs. 2,224) was realised as testing fee. Under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 111 prosecutions were launched of which 99 ended in conviction.

Regulated Markets.

591. The regulated market at Tiptur for cocoanuts and copra, the first of its kind in the whole of India started functioning from 17th October 1949. A total